

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 1 156 077 A1**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:

**21.11.2001 Bulletin 2001/47**

(51) Int Cl.7: **C08J 9/14, C08L 75/04**

(21) Application number: **00110350.6**

(22) Date of filing: **15.05.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE**

Designated Extension States:

**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(71) Applicant: **HUNTSMAN INTERNATIONAL LLC**  
**Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 (US)**

(72) Inventor: **The designation of the inventor has not  
yet been filed**

(74) Representative: **Swinnen, Anne-Marie**  
**Huntsman ICI Europe Ltd,**  
**Huntsman Polyurethanes,**  
**Intellectual Property Dept.,**  
**Everslaan 45**  
**3078 Everberg (BE)**

(54) **Process for making rigid polyurethane foams**

(57) Process for preparing rigid polyurethane foams,  
using a surfactant composition comprising at least a first

moderate surfactant and at least a second weak sur-  
factant according to a weight ratio first:second ranging  
from 1:25 to 5:1.

**EP 1 156 077 A1**

## Description

[0001] This invention relates to processes for the preparation of rigid polyurethane or urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foams, to foams prepared thereby, and to novel compositions useful in the process.

[0002] Rigid polyurethane and urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foams are in general prepared by reacting the appropriate polyisocyanate and isocyanate-reactive compound (usually a polyol) in the presence of a blowing agent. One use of such foams is as a thermal insulation medium as, for example, in the construction of refrigerated storage devices. The thermal insulating properties of rigid foams are dependent upon a number of factors including, for closed cell rigid foams, the cell size and the thermal conductivity of the contents of the cells.

[0003] A class of materials which has been widely used as blowing agent in the production of polyurethane and urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foams are the fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons, and in particular trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11). The exceptionally low thermal conductivity of these blowing agents, and in particular of CFC-11, has enabled the preparation of rigid foams having very effective insulation properties. Recent concern over the potential of chlorofluorocarbons to cause depletion of ozone in the atmosphere has led to an urgent need to develop reaction systems in which chlorofluorocarbon blowing agents are replaced by alternative materials which are environmentally acceptable and which also produce foams having the necessary properties for the many applications in which they are used.

[0004] Such alternative blowing agents proposed in the prior art include hydrochlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and especially hydrocarbons namely alkanes and cycloalkanes such as n-pentane, isopentane, cyclopentane and mixtures thereof.

[0005] Surfactants are traditionally used to facilitate foam formation.

[0006] US-P-4751251 discloses a surfactant composition for rigid polyurethane foam, including polyisocyanurate foam, comprising by weight from 15% to 50% of each of the following ingredients: (1) a non-siloxane organic surfactant; (2) a siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactant and (3) one of water, C1 to C3 alcohol and mixtures thereof.

[0007] US-P-5691392 and US-P-5753735 disclose surfactant compositions for rigid polyurethane foam, including polyisocyanurate foam, comprising by weight: (1) from 50% to 98.9% of a siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactant, (2) from 1% to 49.9% of a nonionic organic surfactant different from (1), and (3) from 0.1% to 25% of a particulate material.

[0008] WO-A-98/42764 discloses monols mixtures, where said monol is a polyoxyethylene polyether based surfactant. This specific mixture is said to improve the hydrocarbon solubility in the foam mixture. A silicone surfactant is used to manufacture the final rigid foam.

[0009] Surfactants are thus typically used in combination with the polyisocyanate and isocyanate-reactive compound. Surfactants allow to control cell size distribution and influence the lambda value of the foams. It is generally admitted that a strong surfactant provides finer celled foams with improved thermal performance. However, using a strong surfactant provides the drawback that its compatibility with the isocyanate-reactive composition is low resulting in turbid blends and/or phase separation.

[0010] Thus, the invention aims at providing a surfactant composition that allows to obtain fine celled foams with high closed cell content and a low lambda value (i.e. improved thermal performance) whilst maintaining good compatibility with the isocyanate-reactive composition.

[0011] Further, the instant surfactant composition improves the solubility of hydrocarbon blowing agents in isocyanate-reactive compositions, particularly in polyether polyol compositions (without detrimentally affecting the insulation and other physical properties of the obtained rigid polyurethane foams).

[0012] These objects are met by using in the process of making rigid polyurethane or urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foams from polyisocyanates and isocyanate-reactive components in the presence of blowing agents, a specific surfactant mixture comprising at least a first moderate surfactant and at least a second weak surfactant according to a weight ratio first:second ranging from 1:25 to 5:1, preferably from 1:5 to 1:1.

[0013] The instant invention is based on the surprising effect that this combination of surfactants provides a synergistic effect on the Dynamic Surface Tension (DST). This finding is surprising. Indeed, it is generally admitted that the DST values correspond more or less to the value conferred by the strongest surfactant in the mixture. By using the present specific composition, the final DST values are much lower than what would have been expected according to the state of the art. The instant surfactant composition behaves similar to a strong surfactant (low DST values) but without the drawbacks traditionally attached to a strong surfactant.

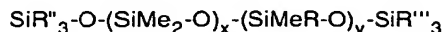
[0014] Dynamic Surface Tension is used to classify the surfactants, from strong to moderate to weak.

[0015] The moderate surfactant is a surfactant that decreases the surface tension, especially at long bubble age (in contrast to a strong surfactant that decreases the surface tension, even at short bubble age).

Generally, the moderate surfactant has a DST at 15 sec bubble age from 24 to 28 mN/m, and/or a DST at 0.1 sec bubble age from 30 to 32 mN/m when measured in dipropyleneglycol.

[0016] This moderate surfactant is generally a silicone based surfactant. Especially, this moderate surfactant can be a siloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer, with a formula as depicted in US-P-4751251, or US-P-5691392 and US-P-

5753735, the content of which being incorporated herein by reference. This surfactant exhibits thus the following formula:



with R being  $\text{R}'\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_m(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O})_n\text{H}$ , R' being a C3 to C6 alkylene group, R' preferably being  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$ , and R'' and R''' being  $\text{CH}_3$  or R.

In the above formula, the various values of x, y, R', m and n are chosen so that the final DST values correspond to the ones depicted above for a moderate surfactant.

As a matter of example, x may vary between 1 and 150, preferably 1 and 50, y may vary between 1 and 50, preferably 1 and 20, the ratio x:y may vary from 10:1 to 1:1. Still as a matter of example, m may vary between 5 and 200, preferably 5 and 50, n may vary between 0 and 20.

The molecular weight of the siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactant may vary between 6000 to 50,000, while the molecular weight of the pendant R group may vary between 150 to 4000.

**[0017]** Examples of suitable siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactants for use in the present invention as the moderate surfactant include the commercially available products L6900 (available from Dow Corning Corporation) and B8461 (available from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation).

**[0018]** Mixtures of moderate surfactants are also encompassed.

**[0019]** The total amount of the moderate surfactant, e.g. siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactant, used in the invention for preparing rigid polyurethane foams is generally between 0.2 and 5 wt%, preferably between 0.5 and 2.5 wt% on the total foam-forming composition.

**[0020]** The weak surfactant is a surfactant that does not decrease substantially the surface tension (or to a small extent).

Generally, the weak surfactant has a DST at 15 sec bubble age above 28 mN/m, and/or a DST at 0.1 sec bubble age above 30 mN/m when measured in dipropyleneglycol.

**[0021]** This weak surfactant is generally a polyoxyethylene polyether based surfactant.

Typically, this surfactant is a polyoxyethylene polyether monol which may be prepared by simple addition of ethylene oxides to an initiator fatty hydrocarbon having one alkylene oxide active hydrogen represented by the general formula R-X wherein R represents a branched or unbranched, saturated or ethylenically unsaturated, aliphatic or alicyclic radical, preferably an aliphatic linear saturated alkyl radical and X represents OH, NRH or SH, preferably OH. Preferably R contains 12 to 15 carbon atoms.

In a preferred embodiment the monol is initiated with a fatty alcohol preferably containing 12 to 15 carbon atoms. The fatty alcohol is preferably a branched or unbranched  $\text{C}_{12}$ - $\text{C}_{15}$  aliphatic primary or secondary alcohol, most preferably a branched or unbranched  $\text{C}_{12}$ - $\text{C}_{15}$  alkyl primary alcohol.

As used herein, the designation of a  $\text{C}_{12}$ - $\text{C}_{15}$  fatty alcohol or any such similar designation includes those instances where the initiator may be composed purely of molecules each having the same number of carbon atoms and the same structure, the same number of carbon atoms but structural isomers or stereoisomers of each other, or a mixture of compounds having different numbers of carbon atoms so long as at least 90 wt% of the molecules in the mixture have carbon chain lengths within the range described above.

Mixtures of fatty alcohols having different numbers of carbon atoms are possible. Preferred are mixtures of  $\text{C}_{13}$ - $\text{C}_{15}$  fatty alcohols and mixtures of  $\text{C}_{12}$ - $\text{C}_{14}$  fatty alcohols. It is preferred to use primary fatty alcohols which have a linear structure.

**[0022]** The monols used in the present invention are prepared by adding ethylene oxide onto the initiator molecule. Generally the amount of ethylene oxide added is sufficient to make a monol having a hydroxyl value in the range 100 to 200 mg KOH/g, preferably in the range 120 to 180, more preferably 140 to 180 mg KOH/g. In general therefore the average total number of ethylene oxide added onto the initiator molecule is from 2 to 5.

**[0023]** The addition of ethylene oxide to make the monols is generally carried out in the presence of an alkaline catalyst. Examples include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium ethylate, sodium methylate, potassium acetate, sodium acetate and trimethylamine. The reaction is usually carried out at elevated temperatures and pressures. The catalyst may be neutralised with a carboxylic acid.

**[0024]** Examples of suitable polyoxyethylene polyether monols for use in the present invention include the commercially available products Atpol 4743 ( $\text{C}_{13}$ - $\text{C}_{15}$  fatty alcohol onto which is added an average of 3 moles of ethylene oxide; OH value 160 mg KOH/g), Atpol 4768 ( $\text{C}_{12}$ - $\text{C}_{14}$  fatty alcohol onto which is added an average of 2 moles of ethylene oxide; OH value 180 mg KOH/g), Atpol 4868 ( $\text{C}_{13}$ - $\text{C}_{15}$  fatty alcohol onto which is added an average of 5 moles of ethylene oxide; OH value 120 mg KOH/g) and Atpol 4867 ( $\text{C}_{13}$ - $\text{C}_{15}$  fatty alcohol onto which is added an average of 4 moles of ethylene oxide; OH value 140 mg KOH/g), all available from Uniqema.

**[0025]** Alternatively, the weak surfactant may also be a siloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer as disclosed above with

respect to the moderate surfactant. In this case, the values of x, y, R', m and n are selected so as to obtain the required DST values.

Examples of suitable siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactants for use in the present invention as the weak surfactant include the commercially available products B8461, B8405, B8455, B8423 (available from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation), Y10762 and SR321 (available from Osi Chemicals incorporated).

**[0026]** Mixtures of weak surfactants are also encompassed (including mixtures of non-silicone surfactants with silicone surfactants).

**[0027]** The total amount of the weak surfactant, e.g. polyoxyethylene polyether monol, used in the invention for making rigid polyurethane foam is generally between 0.5 and 10 wt%, preferably between 1 and 5 wt% on total foam-forming composition.

**[0028]** Suitable isocyanate-reactive compounds to be used in the process of the present invention include any of those known in the art for the preparation of rigid polyurethane or urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foams. Of particular importance for the preparation of rigid foams are polyols and polyol mixtures having average hydroxyl numbers of from 300 to 1000, especially from 300 to 700 mg KOH/g, and hydroxyl functionalities of from 2 to 8, especially from 3 to 8. Suitable polyols have been fully described in the prior art and include reaction products of alkylene oxides, for example ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide, with initiators containing from 2 to 8 active hydrogen atoms per molecule. Suitable initiators include: polyols, for example glycerol, trimethylolpropane, triethanolamine, pentaerythritol, sorbitol and sucrose; polyamines, for example ethylene diamine, tolylene diamine (TDA), diaminodiphenylmethane (DADPM) and polymethylene polyphenylene polyamines; and aminoalcohols, for example ethanolamine and diethanolamine; and mixtures of such initiators. Other suitable polymeric polyols include polyesters obtained by the condensation of appropriate proportions of glycols and higher functionality polyols with dicarboxylic or polycarboxylic acids. Still further suitable polymeric polyols include hydroxyl terminated polythioethers, polyamides, polyesteramides, polycarbonates, polyacetals, polyolefins and polysiloxanes.

**[0029]** Suitable organic polyisocyanates for use in the process of the present invention include any of those known in the art for the preparation of rigid polyurethane or urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foams, and in particular the aromatic polyisocyanates such as diphenylmethane diisocyanate in the form of its 2,4'-, 2,2'- and 4,4'-isomers and mixtures thereof, the mixtures of diphenylmethane diisocyanates (MDI) and oligomers thereof known in the art as "crude" or polymeric MDI (polymethylene polyphenylene polyisocyanates) having an isocyanate functionality of greater than 2, toluene diisocyanate in the form of its 2,4- and 2,6-isomers and mixtures thereof, 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate and 1,4-diisocyanatobenzene. Other organic polyisocyanates which may be mentioned include the aliphatic diisocyanates such as isophorone diisocyanate, 1,6-diisocyanatohexane and 4,4'-diisocyanatodicyclohexylmethane.

**[0030]** The quantities of the polyisocyanate compositions and the polyfunctional isocyanate-reactive compositions to be reacted will depend upon the nature of the rigid polyurethane or urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foam to be produced and will be readily determined by those skilled in the art.

**[0031]** Any of the physical blowing agents known for the production of rigid polyurethane foam can be used in the process of the present invention. Examples of these include dialkyl ethers, cycloalkylene ethers and ketones, fluorinated ethers, chlorofluorocarbons, perfluorinated hydrocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, and in particular hydrocarbons.

Examples of suitable hydrochlorofluorocarbons include 1-chloro-1,2-difluoroethane, 1-chloro-2,2-difluoroethane, 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane, 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane and monochlorodifluoromethane.

Examples of suitable hydrofluorocarbons include 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane, trifluoromethane, heptafluoropropane, 1,1,1-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane, 1,1,1,3-tetrafluoropropane, 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane and 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoro-n-butane.

**[0032]** Suitable hydrocarbon blowing agents include lower aliphatic or cyclic, linear or branched hydrocarbons such as alkanes, alkenes and cycloalkanes, preferably having from 4 to 8 carbon atoms. Specific examples include n-butane, iso-butane, 2,3-dimethylbutane, cyclobutane, n-pentane, iso-pentane, technical grade pentane mixtures, cyclopentane, methylcyclopentane, neopentane, n-hexane, iso-hexane, n-heptane, iso-heptane, cyclohexane, methylcyclohexane, 1-pentene, 2-methylbutene, 3-methylbutene, 1-hexene and any mixture of the above. Preferred hydrocarbons are n-butane, iso-butane, cyclopentane, n-pentane and isopentane and any mixture thereof, in particular mixtures of n-pentane and isopentane (preferred weight ratio 3:8), mixtures of cyclopentane and isobutane (preferred weight ratio 8:3), mixtures of cyclopentane and n-butane and mixtures of cyclopentane and iso- or n-pentane (preferred weight ratio between 6:4 and 8:2).

**[0033]** Generally water or other carbon dioxide-evolving compounds are used together with the physical blowing agents. Where water is used as chemical co-blowing agent typical amounts are in the range from 0.2 to 5 %, preferably from 0.5 to 3 % by weight based on the isocyanate-reactive compound.

**[0034]** The total quantity of blowing agent to be used in a reaction system for producing cellular polymeric materials will be readily determined by those skilled in the art, but will typically be from 2 to 25 % by weight based on the total reaction system.

[0035] In addition to the polyisocyanate and polyfunctional isocyanate-reactive compositions and the blowing agents, the foam-forming reaction mixture will commonly contain one or more other auxiliaries or additives conventional to formulations for the production of rigid polyurethane and urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foams. Such optional additives include crosslinking agents, for examples low molecular weight polyols such as triethanolamine, urethane catalysts, for example tin compounds such as stannous octoate or dibutyltin dilaurate or tertiary amines such as dimethylcyclohexylamine or triethylene diamine, isocyanurate catalysts, fire retardants, for example halogenated alkyl phosphates such as tris chloropropyl phosphate, and fillers such as carbon black.

[0036] In operating the process for making rigid foams according to the invention, the known one-shot, prepolymer or semi-prepolymer techniques may be used together with conventional mixing methods and the rigid foam may be produced in the form of slabstock, mouldings, cavity fillings, sprayed foam, frothed foam or laminates with other materials such as hardboard, plasterboard, plastics, paper or metal.

[0037] It is convenient in many applications to provide the components for polyurethane production in pre-blended formulations based on each of the primary polyisocyanate and isocyanate-reactive components. In particular, many reaction systems employ a polyisocyanate-reactive composition which contains the major additives such as the blowing agent, the catalyst and the surfactant in addition to the polyisocyanate-reactive component or components.

[0038] Therefore the present invention also provides a polyisocyanate-reactive composition comprising the present mixture of surfactants.

[0039] The various aspects of this invention are illustrated, but not limited by the following examples.

[0040] The following reaction components are referred to in the examples:

Atpol 4768: A polyethylene polyether monol initiated with C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> fatty alcohol onto which is added an average of 2 moles of ethylene oxide; OH value 180 mg KOH/g, available from Uniqema.

Atpol 4868: A polyethylene polyether monol initiated with C<sub>13</sub>-C<sub>15</sub> fatty alcohol onto which is added an average of 5 moles of ethylene oxide; OH value 120 mg KOH/g, available from Uniqema.

L6910: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Dow Corning Corporation

B8467: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation

L6900: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Dow Corning Corporation

B8461: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation

SR321: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from OSi Chemicals Incorporated

B8405: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation

B8455: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation

B8423: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation

Y10762: A polydimethylsiloxane based surfactant, available from Osi Chemicals Incorporated

DALTOLAC R130: A polyether polyol of OH value 460 mg KOH/g, available from Huntsman Polyurethanes

DALTOLAC XR159: A polyether polyol of OH value 500 mg KOH/g, available from Huntsman Polyurethanes

DALTOLAC R145: A polyether polyol of OH value 310 mg KOH/g, available from Huntsman Polyurethanes

DALTOLAC R190: A polyether polyol of OH value 555 mg KOH/g, available from Huntsman Polyurethanes

DMCHA: An amine catalyst, available from Huntsman Polyurethanes

DMBA: An amine catalyst, available from Huntsman Polyurethanes

Niax A1: An amine catalyst, available from Union Carbide

SUPRASEC DNR: Polymeric isocyanate of NCO value 32 wt%, available from Huntsman Polyurethanes

[0041] DALTOLAC and SUPRASEC are trademarks from Huntsman ICI Chemicals LLC.

#### EXAMPLE 1: DST Measurements

[0042] Surfactants are mixed with dipropylene glycol in a thermostated cell at different concentrations. The temperature of the cell was controlled at 30°C. The concentrations were 0.3 %, 0.5 % and 1 % by weight for silicone based surfactants and 0.5 %, 1 % and 2 % by weight for non-silicone based surfactants. For the mixtures of surfactants, a concentration of 0.5 % of each was used, in order to obtain a total concentration of 1 %; alternatively a 0.5/2 mixture of silicone/non-silicone was used. Two capillaries plunged in the surfactant solution were supplied with nitrogen in order to generate bubbles. The orifice diameters of these capillaries were 0.5 mm and 0.2 mm. They generated bubbles at different bubble frequencies and the difference between the maximum pressures measured inside both bubbles was converted into surface tension using the calibration constant determined by a calibration test with pure dipropylene glycol. The range of bubble frequencies was increased from 0.05 Hz to 20 Hz in order to have a range of bubble ages

# EP 1 156 077 A1

from 20 s to 0.05 s.

[0043] The results are summarized in the table below. Between parenthesis is given the arithmetic sum calculated from the values for the pure components.

Table 1

	DST (mN/m) at 0.1s	arithm. sum	DST (mN/m) at 15s	arithm. sum
Strong Surfactant				
L6910	28.4		19.9	
B8467	29.5		19.9	
Moderate Surfactant				
L6900	31.5		25.3*	
B8461	30.2		25.1	
Weak Surfactant				
SR321	30.6		27.7	
B8455	30.9		27.9	
B8455	30.6		28.9	
Atpol 4868	30.9		30.6	
Atpol 4878	33.2		32.9	
B8423	37.2		32.9	
Y10762	32.9		30.8	
Mixtures of Surfactants				
L6910+B8461	29.6	29.3	21.6	22.3
L6910+Atpol4868	31.6	29.7	21.5	25.1
B8467+SR321	30.3	30.1	22.6	23.8
B8467+Y10762	31.4	31.2	23	25.4
L6900+SR321	29.3	31.1	22.9	26.5
L6900+Atpol4868	29.8	31.2	21.8	28.0
B8423+L6900+Atpol4868 8+Atpol4768 (0.5/0.5/1.4/0.6)	29.1	33.2	22.1	30.4

\* at 4 s

[0044] The synergistic effect is apparent from the results shown in the above table. Indeed, mixtures L6900+SR321, L6900+Atpol4868 and B8423+L6900+Atpol4868+Atpol4768 exhibit DST values that are far below the arithmetic sum. The DST values of these mixtures are close to those of a strong surfactant.

## EXAMPLE 2: Foam characteristics

[0045] A foam is produced from the following ingredients:

Table 2

Component	part by weight
DALTOLAC R130	34.7
DALTOLAC XR159	18.0
DALTOLAC R145	19.5
DALTOLAC R190	19.7

Table 2 (continued)

Component	part by weight
DMCHA	1.5
Niax A1	0.2
DMBA	2
water	2.2
Surfactant	See below in table
Cyclopentane/Isopentane 60/40	14
SUPRASEC DNR	145.1

[0046] A foam is produced according to a conventional process, resulting in 5 % overpack blocks. The thermal conductivity was measured following the standard DIN 53421. The closed cell content (CCC) was measured with Accupyc Pycnometer. The isotropic cell size was evaluated by SEM.

[0047] The results are summarized in the table below. The value in parenthesis is the amount in part by weight of the surfactant.

Table 3

Surfactant	CCC	lambda (mW/m.K)	cell size (μm)
B8423 (0.5)	89	23.75	483
L6910 (0.5)	88	21.97	353
L6910+Atpol 4768 (0.5/2)	88	21.99	353
B8423+L6900+Atpol14868+ Atpol4768 (0.5/0.5/1.4/0.6)	92	21.38	305

[0048] The synergistic effect of the mixtures of the invention appear also from this table, which shows that (i) the lambda is decreased, (ii) the closed cell content is increased and (iii) the cells are finer.

### Claims

1. Surfactant composition comprising at least a first moderate surfactant and at least a second weak surfactant according to a weight ratio first moderate surfactant:second weak surfactant ranging from 1:25 to 5:1.
2. Surfactant composition according to claim 1, wherein said weight ratio first moderate surfactant:second weak surfactant is ranging from 1:5 to 1:1.
3. Surfactant composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said first moderate surfactant has a DST at 15 sec bubble age from 24 to 28 mN/m when measured in dipropyleneglycol.
4. Surfactant composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said first moderate surfactant has a DST at 0.1 sec bubble age from 30 to 32 mN/m when measured in dipropyleneglycol.
5. Surfactant composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said second weak surfactant has a DST at 15 sec bubble age above 28 mN/m when measured in dipropyleneglycol.
6. Surfactant composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said second weak surfactant has a DST at 0.1 sec bubble age above 30 mN/m when measured in dipropyleneglycol.
7. Surfactant composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein said first moderate surfactant is at least one siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactant.
8. Surfactant composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said second weak surfactant is at least one

polyoxyethylene polyether surfactant.

9. Surfactant composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said second weak surfactant is at least one siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactant.

10. Surfactant composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said second weak surfactant is a mixture of at least one polyoxyethylene polyether surfactant and at least one siloxane-polyoxyalkylene surfactant.

11. Process for preparing rigid polyurethane or urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foam comprising the step of reacting an organic polyisocyanate with a polyfunctional isocyanate-reactive component in the presence of at least one blowing agent and in the presence of the surfactant composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 10.

12. Process according to claim 11 wherein the blowing agent is a hydrocarbon.

13. Process according to claim 11 or 12 wherein the amount of the first moderate surfactant is between 0.2 and 5 wt% on the total foam-forming composition.

14. Process according to any one of claims 11 to 13 wherein the amount of the second weak surfactant is between 0.5 and 10 wt% on the total foam-forming composition.

15. Rigid polyurethane or urethane-modified polyisocyanurate foam obtainable by the process as defined in any one of claims 11 to 14.

16. Polyfunctional isocyanate-reactive composition comprising the surfactant composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 10.





European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 11 0350

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
D,X	US 4 751 251 A (THORNSBERRY JAMES D) 14 June 1988 (1988-06-14) * column 2, line 49 - line 56 * * column 6, items S65-S67, S70-S73, S77 * * Table 1, items 20-22, 25-29, 32 * ---	1-8,11, 13-16	C08J9/14 C08L75/04
A	US 5 308 881 A (LONDRIGAN MICHAEL E ET AL) 3 May 1994 (1994-05-03) * column 1, line 8 - line 14 * * column 2, line 12 - line 14 * * column 2, line 21 - line 24 * * column 3, line 49 - column 4, line 26 * * table II * * claim 1 * ---	1-16	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1996, no. 03, 29 March 1996 (1996-03-29) & JP 07 304894 A (NIPPON UNICAR CO LTD), 21 November 1995 (1995-11-21) * abstract * -----	1-16	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)  C08J C08L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 16 October 2000	Examiner Hoepfner, W
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03/02 (P4/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 11 0350

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

16-10-2000

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4751251 A	14-06-1988	AU 607762 B	14-03-1991
		AU 1637888 A	24-11-1988
		BR 8802433 A	13-12-1988
		CA 1304885 A	07-07-1992
		DE 3889585 D	23-06-1994
		DE 3889585 T	17-11-1994
		EP 0293125 A	30-11-1988
		JP 2691250 B	17-12-1997
		JP 63317550 A	26-12-1988
US 5308881 A	03-05-1994	CA 2118466 A	26-04-1995
		GB 2283978 A,B	24-05-1995
		IE 940843 A	03-05-1995
		US 5362764 A	08-11-1994
JP 07304894 A	21-11-1995	NONE	

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82